United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/1

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/1. Fiftieth anniversary of the adoption and fortieth anniversary of the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Recalling that 2016 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by the General Assembly in its resolution 2200 (XXI) on 16 December 1966, and acknowledging the fundamental importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

Recalling also that 2016 will also mark the fortieth anniversary of the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights provides an opportunity for the United Nations and its Member States to intensify their efforts to promote awareness and strengthened observance of the rights set out in the Covenants and other international instruments in the field of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the observance and effective implementation of the universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in the Covenants,

Recalling that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and with international law,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major components of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support the annual treaty event to this end;

3. *Encourages* States parties to consider limiting the extent of any reservations that they lodge to the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, to formulate any reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible and to review regularly such reservations with a view to withdrawing them so as to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the relevant treaty;

4. *Calls for* the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols thereto;

5. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make provisions for events and arrangements aimed at the celebration of the anniversary of the International Covenants on Human Rights and to circulate the relevant information among States and other stakeholders;

6. *Invites* relevant United Nations organs and agencies, in coordination with the High Commissioner, to celebrate the anniversary of the International Covenants on Human Rights by intensifying their own contributions to United Nations system-wide efforts to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Decides* to convene at its thirty-first session a high-level panel discussion on the topic, "The fiftieth anniversary of the International Covenants on Human Rights: universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights", in order to give the fiftieth anniversary of the International Covenants on Human Rights attention commensurate with its historical significance;

8. *Recommends* that the General Assembly mark the fiftieth anniversary of the International Covenants on Human Rights during its seventy-first session.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/2

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/2. Protection of the human rights of migrants: migrants in transit

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling also previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the protection of the human rights of all migrants, and the work of the various special mechanisms of the Council that have reported on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Reaffirming that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country,

GE.15-12386(E)

Please recycle

Reaffirming also that everyone is entitled to all human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction of any kind, wherever the person is and regardless of his or her immigration status,

Recognizing that States are responsible for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons, including irregular migrants, who are in their territory and subject to their jurisdiction,

Recognizing also the shared responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability,

Deeply concerned at the large and growing number of migrants, including women and children, who have lost their lives or have been injured in attempting to cross international borders, and recognizing the obligation of States to protect and respect the human rights of those migrants, regardless of their immigration status,

Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to border control and the orderly management of migration, must be in accordance with international human rights obligations in order to uphold the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

Recalling the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Expressing its concern at measures that, including in the context of policies aimed at reducing irregular migration, treat irregular migration as a criminal rather than an administrative offence, where the effect of doing so is to deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Welcoming the important results of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held on 3 and 4 October 2013,

Reaffirming the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session,[1] which acknowledges the important contribution of migration in realizing the Millennium Development Goals and recognizes that human mobility is a key factor for sustainable development, which should receive due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

Reaffirming also the commitment to take action to avoid the loss of life of migrants, including by preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons by disrupting the criminal networks involved and improving cooperation on prevention, the prosecution of traffickers and smugglers, the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking and the human rights of migrants who have been the object of smuggling, and in protecting migrants from exploitation and other abuses,

Noting the expertise in the field of migration of the International Organization for Migration and the other member agencies of the Global Migration Group,

Expressing serious concern about the situation of vulnerability and risk faced by migrants in transit, in particular unaccompanied children, including adolescents, or children who have been separated from their families, who are forced to or decide to leave their homelands owing to multiple causes,

[1] General Assembly resolution 68/4.

Recognizing the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons and discrimination against women and girls,

Recognizing also the importance of coordinating international efforts to provide assistance and support to migrants in vulnerable situations and, as appropriate, to facilitate the voluntary return to their countries of origin or procedures for determining the need for international protection while respecting the principle of non-refoulement,

Taking note of the seventh Global Forum on Migration and Development, which emphasized the importance of facilitating access to regular forms of migration and, where applicable, to social services, including health goods, services and conditions, that contribute to the prosperity of countries of origin, transit and destination and to the strengthening of the empowerment and personal development prospects and outcomes for migrants and their families,

Acknowledging the important role that migrants play as partners in the development of origin, transit and destination countries, and recognizing the need to improve public perceptions of migrants and migration,

Mindful of the fact that, in the fulfilment of their obligations to protect human rights, States of origin, transit and destination can benefit from schemes of international cooperation,

Noting with appreciation the actions taken by several special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the treaty bodies for the effective prevention of violations of the human rights of migrants, including through joint statements and urgent appeals, and encouraging them to continue their collaborative efforts within their respective mandates to this end,

Recognizing the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to receiving societies and their communities of origin and the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges that migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, and committing to ensuring dignified, humane treatment with applicable protections and to strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation,

1. *Recalls with appreciation* the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants,[2] invites States to give due consideration to the recommendations contained therein, and welcomes his work;

2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

3. *Also calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, in particular the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

[2] A/HRC/26/35.

4. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their immigration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party;

5. *Expresses concern* at legislation and measures adopted by some States that may adversely affect the full enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, including those in transit;

6. *Reaffirms* that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migration and border security measures, States have a duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

7. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their immigration policies are consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, and to promote the enjoyment of human rights by all migrants without discrimination, including by taking steps:

(*a*) To promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including migrants in transit, without discrimination of any kind, and to this end to provide assistance and relief to migrants who need it, regardless of their immigration status, and to create a safe and enabling environment in which individuals and organizations that provide such attention can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

(*b*) To adopt effective measures to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of liberty of migrants by individuals or groups within the territory and jurisdiction of the State;

(*c*) To the effect that domestic law and administrative provisions and their application facilitate the work of all actors providing humanitarian assistance to and defending the human rights of irregular migrants, including by avoiding any criminalization, stigmatization, impediments, obstructions or restrictions thereof contrary to international human rights law;

(*d*) To adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and other transit areas for migration, and to adequately train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat these migrants respectfully and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;

(*e*) To adopt effective measures to prevent and punish the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and to reinforce cooperation and coordination at all levels to detect and suppress both the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, in accordance with applicable international law;

(*f*) To ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations;

(*g*) To recognize the importance of coordinated efforts by the international community and other stakeholders to assist and support migrants stranded in a vulnerable situation;

(*h*) To provide assistance to persons in distress at sea and to enhance cooperation for such purposes in accordance with applicable international law;

(*i*) To adopt a comprehensive and integral approach to migration policies and cooperate at the international level on the basis of shared responsibility to harness fully the economic developments and cultural and social opportunities that migration represents and to address efficiently its challenges in line with international human rights standards;

8. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, to better promote and protect the human rights of migrants;

9. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to submit to the Human Rights Council before its thirty-first session a study on the situation of migrants in transit, including unaccompanied children and adolescents, as well as women and girls, in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to continue to report on practical solutions, including with respect to the situation of migrants in transit, by identifying best practices and concrete areas and means for international cooperation in order to enhance the protection of the human rights of migrants, and to continue to pay attention to the topic of the universal enjoyment of human rights for all migrants;

11. *Encourages* States and regional and international organizations to enhance cooperation with the Special Rapporteur;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

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General Assembly

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Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/3. Human rights and international solidarity

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the issue of human rights and international solidarity, including Commission resolution 2005/55 of 20 April 2005 and Council resolutions 6/3 of 27 September 2007, 7/5 of 27 March 2008, 9/2 of 24 September 2008, 12/9 of 1 October 2009, 15/13 of 30 September 2010, 17/6 of 16 June 2011, 18/5 of 29 September 2011, 21/10 of 27 September 2012, 23/12 of 13 June 2013 and 26/6 of 26 June 2014,

Underlining the fact that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in June 1993, States pledged to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, and stressed that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development,

Reaffirming the fact that article 4 of the Declaration on the Right to Development states that sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries and, as a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international cooperation is essential in order to provide these countries with the appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development,

Recognizing that the attention paid to the importance of international solidarity as a vital component of the efforts of developing countries to realize the right to development of their peoples and to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by everyone has been insufficient, and in this context, reaffirming the critical relevance of international solidarity to the post-2015 development agenda,

Reaffirming the fact that the widening gap between economically developed and developing countries is unsustainable and that it impedes the realization of human rights in the international community and makes it all the more imperative for every nation, according to its capacities, to make the maximum possible effort to close this gap,

Reaffirming also the crucial importance of increasing the resources allocated for official development assistance, recalling the pledge of industrialized countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance, and recognizing the need for new and additional resources to finance the development programmes of developing countries,

Reaffirming further the fact that the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of the right to development call for a more enlightened approach, mindset and action based on a sense of community and international solidarity,

Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to achieving substantial progress in human rights endeavours through an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity,

Asserting the necessity of establishing new, equitable and global links of partnership and intra-generational solidarity for the perpetuation of humankind,

Resolved to strive to ensure that present generations are fully aware of their responsibilities towards future ones, and that a better world is possible for both present and future generations,

1. *Reaffirms* the recognition set forth in the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the fundamental value of solidarity to international relations in the twenty-first century in stating that global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with the basic principles of equity and social justice, and that those who suffer or benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most;

2. *Also reaffirms* that international solidarity is not limited to international assistance and cooperation, aid, charity or humanitarian assistance; it is a broader concept and principle that includes sustainability in international relations, especially international economic relations, the peaceful coexistence of all members of the international community, equal partnerships and the equitable sharing of benefits and burdens;

3. *Reiterates its determination* to contribute to the solution of current world problems through increased international cooperation, to create conditions that will ensure that the needs and interests of future generations are not jeopardized by the burden of the past, and to hand over a better world to future generations;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that the promotion of international cooperation is a duty for States, that it should be implemented without any conditionality and on the basis of mutual respect, in full compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the sovereignty of States, and taking into account national priorities;

5. *Recognizes* that international solidarity shall be a new foundational principle underpinning contemporary international law, that responds to the need for transformative change encompassing the objectives of equity, equality in outcome, sustainability, security, social justice and empowerment and is applicable to all countries, both developing and developed;

6. *Also recognizes* that there is an overwhelming manifestation of solidarity by States, individually and collectively, by civil society, by global social movements and by countless people of goodwill reaching out to others, and that this solidarity is commonly practised at the national, regional and international levels;

7. *Acknowledges* the increased need for States and other actors to come together and take collective action in solidarity;

8. *Welcomes* the report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity[1] and the work conducted by her;

9. *Requests* all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, to cooperate with the Independent Expert in her mandate, and to supply all necessary information requested by her, and requests States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries, to enable her to fulfil her mandate effectively;

10. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue to participate in relevant international forums and major events with a view to promoting the importance of international solidarity, inter alia, those relating to climate change, international migration, disaster risk reduction and the post-2015 development agenda, and invites Member States, international organizations, United Nations agencies and other relevant organizations to facilitate the meaningful participation of the Independent Expert in these international forums and major events;

11. *Reiterates its requests* to the Independent Expert to consolidate and consider the outputs from all the regional consultations on the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-second session, a report on those consultations, and to submit to the Council and the General Assembly, before the end of her second term, a revised draft declaration;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

13. *Requests* all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to participate in, cooperate with and contribute to the regional consultations on the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, which the Independent Expert has been mandated to convene by the Human Rights Council, and to provide input in that regard;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Independent Expert to take into account the outcomes of all major United Nations and other global summits and ministerial meetings in the economic, social and climate fields and to seek views and contributions from Governments, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the discharge of her mandate;

15. *Requests* the Independent Expert to report regularly to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

16. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 33 to 14, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco,

[1] A/HRC/29/35.

Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/4

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Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/4. Elimination of discrimination against women

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference,

Recalling further all relevant resolutions on the elimination of discrimination against women of the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations agencies and bodies,

Welcoming the inclusion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as a stand-alone goal in the proposed sustainable development goals, and looking forward to the integration of a gender perspective into the post-2015 development agenda,

Bearing in mind that international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender and include guarantees to ensure the enjoyment by women and men, and girls and boys, of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on a basis of equality,

Recognizing that the full, equal and effective participation of women of all ages and in all spheres of life, on an equal basis with men, is essential for the full and complete economic, political social and cultural development of a country and for achieving lasting solutions to global challenges and the realization of peace, and that gender equality and the empowerment of women benefit women, men, girls and boys and society as a whole,

GE.15-12281(E)

Please recycle

Emphasizing that women's equal rights and their enjoyment in the cultural and family life are closely linked to the enjoyment of human rights in all areas, including in public, political, social and economic life,

Reaffirming that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that respect for cultural and religious diversity and of cultural rights and freedom of religion for all enhances pluralism and contributes to advancing the application and enjoyment of human rights,

Reiterating that, to secure equal enjoyment by women of all human rights in all aspects of life, discriminatory, repressive and violent practices against them should be eliminated, regardless of their origin, including those occasions where culture and religion are misused or misinterpreted,

Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups, face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are still subjected to discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

Recognizing that gender responsiveness is an essential part of the role played by national human rights institutions as established by the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), adopted by General Assembly in its resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies, funds, agencies and mechanisms to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice throughout the world, and noting the work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the issue,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice;[1]

2. *Affirms* that realizing human rights requires the full, effective and meaningful participation and contribution of women and girls in all aspects of life, on an equal footing with men and boys;

3. *Calls upon* States to ensure women's equal enjoyment of all human rights by, inter alia:

(*a*) Adopting and strengthening national legal frameworks promoting and guaranteeing gender equality in cultural and family life, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments;

(*b*) Promoting the equal and full access, participation and contribution of women and girls in all aspects of life, including in cultural and family life;

(*c*) Rejecting any discriminatory practice and gender stereotype;

[1] A/HRC/29/40.

(*d*) Adopting or strengthening measures to combat multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in particular against those belonging to vulnerable groups;

4. *Also calls upon* States to promote a culture free from all forms of discrimination against women and girls and to address its root causes by, inter alia:

(*a*) Developing national mechanisms, measures and policies, as appropriate;

(*b*) Adopting awareness-raising campaigns, educational and informational programmes;

(*c*) Promoting the mobilization and engagement of civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including that of men and boys;

(*d*) Providing gender-equality training for State civil servants, including those working on the judiciary;

(*e*) Adopting a coherent set of gender-responsive social and economic policies;

(*f*) Addressing poverty and social exclusion in order to overcome the structural barriers and inequality that they face;

5. *Urges* States to take all appropriate measures to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices that are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

6. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations, and to guarantee women's equality in law and in practice in family life, in accordance with their respective international obligations and commitments by, inter alia:

(*a*) Recognizing the equality of all family members before the law;

(*b*) Opposing all forms of marriage that constitute a violation of women's and girls' rights, well-being and dignity;

(*c*) Ensuring that men and women have the same right freely to choose a spouse, to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent and the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;

(*d*) Ensuring the same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property;

(*e*) Ensuring the same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and the adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases, the interest of the children shall be paramount;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to education as a key to the empowerment of women and girls and for ensuring equality and non-discrimination, and that States should adopt measures to ensure the equal access of girls to quality education; to eliminate discriminatory laws and practices that prevent them from having access to, completing and continuing their education, and to provide incentive mechanisms to this end; and to develop and implement programmes, as appropriate, that specifically aim to eliminate gender disparities in enrolment and gender-based bias and stereotypes in education systems, curricula and materials, whether derived from any discriminatory practices, social or cultural attitudes or legal and economic circumstances;

8. *Urges* States to ensure that women have equal access to all economic, financial, fiscal and social services and benefits without discrimination, including those that head a family;

9. *Calls upon* States to promote the rights of women and girls and to support their empowerment by adopting, as appropriate, a coherent set of gender-responsive policies directed at cultural and family life;

10. *Also calls upon* States to promote reforms, the effectiveness of institutional mechanisms and good governance, and to accelerate the implementation of legal frameworks and policies directed towards achieving equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including nationality laws;

11. *Further calls upon* States to take concrete steps directed to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels of policymaking processes and decision-making positions;

12. *Stresses* the need to accelerate efforts at all levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence;

13. *Also stresses* the need to accelerate efforts to ensure accountability and due diligence for acts that violate women's rights by adopting measures to, inter alia:

(*a*) Prevent violations and prosecute and punish the perpetrators, and combat impunity;

(*b*) Address the needs of women and girls victims and avoid their re-victimization;

(*c*) Guarantee access to justice and effective remedies and redress that take into account multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;

14. *Further stresses* the need to make the formal legal system accessible to all women, regardless of any status;

15. *Urges* States to recognize the important role that the media can play in the elimination of gender stereotypes and in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

16. *Recognizes* that civil society organizations, in particular independent women's organizations and human rights defenders, do important work in promoting full equality in all aspects of life, including cultural and family life, and eliminating violence against women and girls, and that they therefore require support for their sustainability and growth;

17. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Working Group in its task, to supply all necessary available information requested by it and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to its requests to visit their country to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively;

18. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the treaty bodies, within their respective mandates, and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfilment of its mandate, and requests the Working Group to continue to engage with the Commission on the Status of Women, including by participating in its work and reporting, on request;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the intention of the Working Group to focus its next report on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice in health and safety;

20. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this issue in conformity with its annual programme of work.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

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29/5. Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling relevant international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007 on institution-building of the Council,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 8/13 of 18 June 2008, 12/7 of 1 October 2009 and 15/10 of 30 September 2010, and General Assembly resolution 65/215 of 21 December 2010,

Recalling further the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling that leprosy is curable and that the human rights of persons with leprosy could be better protected by treatment provided in the early stages that can prevent disability,

Deeply concerned that, in various parts of the world, persons affected by leprosy and their family members continue to face barriers to their participation as equal members of society and violations and abuses of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention is needed to address these challenges,

Reaffirming that persons affected by leprosy and their family members, including women and children, should be treated with dignity and are entitled to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms under customary international law, relevant conventions and national constitutions and laws,

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Recognizing that persons affected by leprosy and their family members still face multiple forms of prejudice and discrimination stemming from misinformation about and misunderstanding of the disease throughout the world,

Recognizing also that specific attention is needed to address all forms of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members,

Bearing in mind the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of prejudice and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members throughout the world,

Stressing the importance of implementing the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, submitted by the Advisory Committee in 2010,[1] to which Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions were encouraged to give due consideration in Council resolution 15/10 and General Assembly resolution 65/215 respectively,

1. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, from within existing resources, to undertake a study which reviews the implementation of the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, together with the obstacles thereto, and to submit a report containing practical suggestions for the wider dissemination and more effective implementation of the principles and guidelines in order to eliminate discrimination and the stigma associated with leprosy and to promote, protect and respect the human rights of those affected by leprosy and their family members to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session;

2. *Encourages* the Advisory Committee, when elaborating the above-mentioned report, to take into account the views of Member States, as appropriate, relevant international and regional organizations, including the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant special procedures, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as the work done on the issue by relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes within their respective mandates;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the study of the Advisory Committee;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

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[1] See A/HRC/15/30, annex.

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/6

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 July 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/6. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as by articles 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 2, 4, 9, 14 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,

Recalling also all previous resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the integrity of the judicial system,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth sessions, on judicial accountability[1] and on the protection of children's rights in the justice system,[2] respectively,

Convinced that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession, an objective and impartial prosecution able to perform its functions accordingly and the integrity of the judicial system are prerequisites for the protection of human rights and the application of the rule of law and for ensuring fair trials and the administration of justice without any discrimination,

Recalling that prosecutors should, in accordance with the law, perform their functions fairly, consistently and expeditiously, respect and protect human dignity, and

[1] A/HRC/26/32.
[2] A/HRC/29/26.

Please recycle

uphold human rights, thus contributing to due process and the smooth functioning of the criminal justice system,

Condemning the increasingly frequent attacks on the independence of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and court officials, in particular threats, intimidation and interference in the discharge of their professional functions,

Recalling that every State should provide an effective framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations and that the administration of justice, including law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and, especially, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments is essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to the processes of democracy and sustainable development,

Recalling also that it is essential to ensure that judges, prosecutors, lawyers and court officials possess the professional qualifications required for the performance of their functions through improved methods of recruitment and legal and professional training, and through the provision of all necessary means for the proper performance of their role in ensuring the rule of law,

Stressing the importance of ensuring accountability, transparency and integrity in the judiciary as an essential element of judicial independence and a concept inherent to the rule of law when it is implemented in line with the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and other relevant human rights norms, principles and standards,

Emphasizing that judges, prosecutors and lawyers play a critical role in upholding human rights, including the absolute and non-derogable right of freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Emphasizing also that an independent and impartial judiciary, objective and impartial prosecution services and an independent legal profession that foster a balanced representation of men and women and the establishment of gender-sensitive procedures are essential for the effective protection of women's rights, including protection from violence and revictimization through court systems, to ensuring that the administration of justice is free from gender-based discrimination and stereotypes, and to a recognition that both men and women benefit when women are treated equally by the justice sector,

Recognizing the importance of bar associations, professional associations of judges and prosecutors, and non-governmental organizations working in defence of the principle of the independence of judges and lawyers,

Stressing the role that independent and effective national human rights institutions established in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) can and should play in strengthening the rule of law and in supporting the independence and integrity of the judicial system,

Recognizing that legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient system of administration of justice that is based on the rule of law,

Acknowledging that children who come into contact with the law and/or the justice system have rights, needs and interests that must be considered and respected, including through the provision of child-friendly procedures, and that the administration of justice must be in line with States' commitments and obligations under international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and with principles and standards relating to children, including the principles of non-discrimination and the best interests of the child, as well as the right to life and the right of the child to express his

or her own views freely in all matters affecting him or her, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all decisions concerning the child in the administration of justice, including in relation to pretrial measures, as well as being an important consideration in all matters concerning the child with regard to the sentencing of his or her parents, or, where applicable, legal guardians or primary caregivers,

Noting the special needs of children in situations of vulnerability who are in contact with justice systems, who may require particular attention, protection and skills from the professionals interacting with them, especially from lawyers, prosecutors and judges,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 26/7 of 26 June 2014, in which the Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers for a period of three years, and acknowledging the importance of the mandate holder's ability to cooperate closely, within the framework of the mandate, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including in the fields of advisory services and technical cooperation, in the effort to guarantee the independence of judges and lawyers,

1. *Calls upon* all States to guarantee the independence of judges and lawyers and the objectivity and impartiality of prosecutors, and their ability to perform their functions accordingly, including by taking effective legislative, law enforcement and other appropriate measures that will enable them to carry out their professional functions without interference, harassment, threats or intimidation of any kind;

2. *Encourages* States to promote diversity in the composition of the members of the judiciary, including by taking into account a gender perspective and by promoting actively the balanced representation of women and men from various segments of society at all levels, and to ensure that the requirements for joining the judiciary and the selection process thereof are non-discriminatory, public and transparent, based on objective criteria, and guarantee the appointment of individuals of integrity and ability with appropriate training and qualifications in law, based on individual merit and under equal working conditions;

3. *Stresses* that the term of office of judges, their independence, security, adequate remuneration, conditions of service, pensions and age of retirement should be adequately secured by law, that the security of tenure of judges is an essential guarantee of the independence of the judiciary and that grounds for their removal must be explicit with well-defined circumstances provided by law, involving reasons of incapacity or behaviour that renders them unfit to discharge their functions, and that procedures upon which the discipline, suspension or removal of a judge are based should comply with due process;

4. *Encourages* States to put in place legal and policy frameworks conducive to the development and reinforcement of a child-sensitive justice system, in line with their commitments and obligations under international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and with principles and standards relating to children, and stresses that the rights and best interests of the child should be taken into account by judges, prosecutors and lawyers in the performance of their functions in all matters concerning children;

5. *Also encourages* States to develop, as appropriate, policies, procedures and programmes in the area of restorative justice as part of a comprehensive justice system;

6. *Further encourages* States to consider, in collaboration with relevant national entities such as bar associations, associations of judges and prosecutors, and educational institutions assisting the judiciary, developing guidance on issues such as gender, children,

persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and migrants, among others, to inform the action of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other actors in the judicial system;

7. *Calls upon* States to ensure that prosecutors can perform their functional activities in an independent, objective and impartial manner;

8. *Condemns* all acts of violence, intimidation or reprisal, from any quarter and for any reason, against judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and reminds States of their duty to uphold the integrity of judges, prosecutors and lawyers and to protect them, as well as their families and professional associates, against all forms of violence, threat, retaliation, intimidation and harassment resulting from the discharging of their functions, and to condemn such acts and bring perpetrators to justice;

9. *Calls upon* States, in collaboration with relevant national entities such as bar associations, associations of judges and prosecutors, and educational institutions, to provide adequate training, including human rights training, for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, both on initial appointment and periodically throughout their careers, taking into account regional and international human rights law and, where applicable and relevant, the concluding observations and decisions of human rights mechanisms, such as treaty bodies and regional human rights courts;

10. *Underscores* the importance for States of developing and implementing an effective and sustainable legal aid system that is consistent with their international human rights obligations and takes into account relevant commitments and good practices, and of ensuring that legal aid is available at all stages of the criminal justice process, subject to appropriate eligibility criteria and in accordance with international human rights law;

11. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate with and to assist the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers in the performance of his or her tasks, to provide all information requested and to respond to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur without undue delay;

12. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to collaborate with relevant stakeholders within the United Nations system in the areas pertaining to the mandate;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their country, and urges States to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of his or her recommendations to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate even more effectively;

14. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to facilitate the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building and the dissemination of best practices, including through engagement with relevant stakeholders and in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, when requested by the State concerned, with a view to establishing and strengthening the rule of law, paying particular attention to the administration of justice and the role of an independent and competent judiciary and legal profession;

15. *Encourages* Governments that face difficulties in guaranteeing the independence of judges and lawyers, the objectivity and impartiality of prosecutors and their ability to perform their functions accordingly, or that are determined to take measures to implement these principles further to consult and to consider the services of the Special Rapporteur, for instance by inviting him or her to their country;

16. *Also encourages* Governments to give due consideration to recommendations made by United Nations human rights mechanisms, and to implement supported recommendations of the universal periodic review process, addressing the independence

and effectiveness of the judiciary and their effective implementation, and invites the international community, regional organizations and the United Nations system to support any implementation efforts;

17. *Invites* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue their activities in the areas of the administration of justice and the rule of law, including at the country level at the request of the State, encourages States to reflect such activities in their national capacity-building plans, and emphasizes that institutions concerned with the administration of justice should be properly funded;

18. *Encourages* States to ensure that their legal frameworks, implementing regulations and judicial manuals are fully in line with their international obligations and take into account relevant commitments in the areas of the administration of justice and the rule of law;

19. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its annual programme of work.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/7

General Assembly

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Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/7. The right to education

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 8/4 of 18 June 2008 and recalling all other Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 26/17 of 26 June 2014, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Reaffirming the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 69/268 of 5 March 2015 on education for democracy,

Bearing in mind also the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme for Human Rights Education,

Welcoming the World Education Forum 2015, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the United Nations Children's' Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, UN-Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015, and the declaration "Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all", adopted at the Forum,

Deeply concerned at the ongoing problem of attacks on students, teachers, schools and universities, which impairs the realization of the right to education and causes severe and long-lasting harm to individuals and societies,

Recognizing the negative impact of conflict and crisis on the full realization of the right to education, and that more than one third of the world's 121 million school children

are in conflict-affected countries, as noted in the Education For All Global Monitoring Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 2015 and in the Incheon declaration;

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts towards strengthening protection of schools and universities against attacks, and noting the efforts that led to the Oslo Conference on Safe Schools, held on 28 and 29 May 2015;

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, despite all efforts by Governments, civil society and the international community and the tremendous progress achieved since 2000, the Education for All goals, and the education-related Millennium Development Goals, have not been globally achieved,

Recognizing that the full realization of the right to education for all is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, and in this regard the need to ensure that the right to education is central in the context of the post-2015 development agenda,

Welcoming the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which included a goal of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Reiterating the importance of access to new information technologies, including the Internet, to facilitate the realization of the right to education and to promote inclusive quality education,

Welcoming the steps taken at the national level to implement the right to education, including the enactment of appropriate legislation, adjudication by national courts and the development of national indicators,

Aware of the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

2. *Urges* all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, complying with their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education by all appropriate means, including by taking measures, such as:

(*a*) Putting in place a regulatory framework guided by international human rights obligations for education providers that establishes, inter alia, minimum norms and standards for the creation and operation of educational institutions;

(*b*) Expanding educational opportunities for all without discrimination, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children and persons with disabilities, by, inter alia, recognizing the significant importance of public investment in education, to the maximum of available resources, and strengthening the engagement with communities, local actors and civil society to contribute to education as a public good;

(*c*) Ensuring that education is consistent with human rights standards and principles, including those laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international human rights treaties;

(*d*) Monitoring private education providers and holding accountable those whose practices have a negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to education by, inter alia, engaging with existing national human rights mechanisms, parliamentarians and civil society;

(*e*) Strengthening access to appropriate remedies and reparation for victims of violations of the right to education;

(*f*) Supporting research and awareness-raising activities to better understand the wide-ranging impact of the commercialization of education on the enjoyment of the right to education;

3. *Welcomes*:

(*a*) The work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, and takes note of his latest report, on protecting education from commercialization;[1]

(*b*) The work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the promotion of the right to education;

(*c*) The work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion of the right to education at the country, regional and headquarters levels;

(*d*) The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant bodies towards attaining the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant stakeholders to ensure that the post-2015 development agenda fosters the universal realization of the right to education, including by establishing education targets that are specific, measurable, realistic and relevant;

5. *Reaffirms* the obligations and commitments to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to education by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures;

6. *Calls upon States* to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all;

7. *Expresses its dismay* at the aggravation of attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizes the grave impact that such attacks have on the full realization of the right to education, in particular of women and girls, and reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of all such attacks;

8. *Urges* all States to comply with their responsibilities under international law, and also urges them to strengthen the protection of schools and universities, as well as other educational settings, from attacks by reviewing national laws to ensure that attacks on schools and universities are criminalized, where appropriate; investigating attacks on schools and universities, and prosecuting and punishing those responsible, as appropriate; making every effort to collect reliable relevant data with respect to attacks on schools and universities; and providing assistance to victims, on a non-discriminatory basis, towards the full realization of the right to education;

9. *Recognizes* ongoing efforts and initiatives towards strengthening protection of schools and universities against attacks, and encourages States to continue to develop efforts in this regard;

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[1] A/HRC/29/30.

10. *Encourages* all States to measure progress in the realization of the right to education, such as by developing national indicators as an important tool for the realization of the right to education and for policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency;

11. *Calls upon* States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and all forms of violence in schools and other educational settings, and to realize gender equality and the right to education for all;

12. *Acknowledges* the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education, and in this regard calls upon all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote the full realization of the right to education worldwide and to enhance their cooperation in this regard, including by enhancing technical assistance to Governments;

14. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/8

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2015

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/8. Strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as other relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

Reaffirming its resolution 24/23 of 27 September 2013 and General Assembly resolution 69/156 of 18 December 2014,

Recalling the commitment to the full and effective implementation of and follow-up to all other relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, as well as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

Acknowledging the relevance and importance of regional instruments and mechanisms in the prevention and elimination of child, early and forced marriage,

Welcoming regional initiatives to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, such as the Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa of the African Union, the Regional Action Plan to End Child Marriage in South Asia and the Kathmandu Call for Action to End Child Marriage in South Asia,

Welcoming also the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage,[1] and taking note of its summary report on the panel discussion on preventing and eliminating

[1] A/HRC/26/22 and Corr.1.

child, early and forced marriage, held during the twenty-sixth session,[2] and the summary report of the panel discussion held by the General Assembly on 5 September 2014, during its sixty-eighth session,

Taking note of joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices,[3]

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage is a harmful practice that violates, abuses and impairs human rights and is linked to and perpetuates other harmful practices and human rights violations and that such violations have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls, and underscoring the human rights obligations and commitments of States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls and to prevent and eliminate the practice of child, early and forced marriage,

Bearing in mind that, according to the United Nations Children's Fund, approximately 15 million girls are married every year before the age of 18, and more than 700 million women and girls alive today were married before their eighteenth birthday,

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage constitutes a serious threat to multiple aspects of the physical and psychological health of women and girls, including but not limited to their sexual and reproductive health, significantly increasing the risk of early, frequent and unintended pregnancy, maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity, obstetric fistula and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, as well as increasing vulnerability to all forms of violence, and that every girl and woman at risk of or affected by these practices must have equal access to quality services such as education, counselling, shelter and other social services, psychological, sexual and reproductive health-care services and medical care,

Recognizing also that child, early and forced marriage is itself a barrier to sustainable development and contributes to perpetuating the cycle of poverty and that the risk of child, early and forced marriage is also highly exacerbated in conflict and humanitarian crisis situations,

Deeply concerned by the impact of deep-rooted gender inequalities, norms and stereotypes and of harmful practices, perceptions and customs that are obstacles to the full enjoyment of human rights, in particular of women and girls, and are among the primary causes of child, early and forced marriage,

Deeply concerned also that poverty and lack of education are also among the drivers of the practice of child, early and forced marriage, and recalling the fact that child, early and forced marriage is a significant obstacle to access to and/or completion of women's and girls' education,

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage remains an impediment not only to the economic, legal, health and social status of women and girls but also to the development of society as a whole, and that the empowerment of and investment in women and girls, the meaningful participation of girls in all decisions that affect them, and women's full, equal and effective participation at all levels of decision-making are a key factor in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination, violence and poverty and are critical for, inter alia, sustainable development, peace, security, democracy and inclusive economic growth,

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[2] A/HRC/27/34.

[3] CEDAW/C/GC/31-CRC/C/GC/18.

Recognizing also that the complex and challenging nature of child, early and forced marriage necessitates the collective efforts of Governments, lawmakers, judicial authorities, law enforcement officials, traditional and religious leaders, civil society, the media, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to address the root causes of this practice that exists in different economic, social and cultural settings,

Recognizing further the need for national action plans, strategies and policies to end child, early and forced marriage, and coordination mechanisms and multi-sectoral interventions that aim to prevent and eliminate the practice of child, early and forced marriage, including through national comprehensive strategies to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children and women,

Recognizing that birth registration and marriage, divorce and death registration are part of a comprehensive civil registration system that facilitates the development of vital statistics and the effective planning and implementation of programmes and policies intended to promote better governance and to achieve internationally agreed development goals, and that the absence of compulsory registration of customary and religious marriages is a major stumbling block for the implementation of existing legislation and other initiatives to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage,

Recognizing also that raising awareness of the harmful consequences of child, early and forced marriage, including among men and boys, often contributes to promoting social norms that support efforts by girls and their families to delay the age of marriage,

1. *Recognizes* that child, early and forced marriage constitutes a violation, abuse or impairment of human rights and a harmful practice that prevents individuals from living their lives free from all forms of violence, and that it has wide-ranging and adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights, such as the right to education and the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health;

2. *Calls upon* States, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including girls, women, religious and community leaders, civil society and human rights groups, men and boys, and youth organizations to develop and implement holistic, comprehensive and coordinated responses, strategies and policies to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, and to support already married girls, adolescents and women, including through the strengthening of child protection systems, protection mechanisms, such as safe shelters, access to justice and legal remedies and the sharing of best practices across borders in full compliance with international human rights obligations and commitments;

3. *Urges* States to enact, enforce, harmonize and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage, protecting those at risk and supporting already married women and girls, and to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses and that women have equality with men in all matters pertaining to marriage, divorce, child custody and the economic consequences of marriage and its dissolution;

4. *Calls upon* States to exercise due diligence in investigating, prosecuting and punishing violence against all children, paying particular attention to child- and gender-sensitive approaches, and to provide protection and universal access to comprehensive social, physical, mental and reproductive health, and legal services and counselling for all victims and survivors and to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society;

5. *Urges* States to remove any provisions that may enable, justify or lead to child, early or forced marriage, including provisions that enable perpetrators of rape, sexual abuse or abduction to escape prosecution and punishment by marrying their victims, in particular by repealing or amending relevant laws;

6. *Also urges* States to ensure access to justice and accountability mechanisms and remedies for the effective implementation and enforcement of laws aimed at preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, including by informing women and girls about their rights under relevant laws, training law enforcement officers and monitoring how they handle cases of child, early and forced marriage, improving legal infrastructure and removing all barriers to access to legal counselling, assistance and remedies;

7. *Further urges* States to strengthen their efforts to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind, and marriage, divorce and death registration as part of the civil registration and vital statistics systems, especially for individuals living in rural and remote areas, including by identifying and removing all physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to registration and by providing, where lacking, mechanisms for the registration of customary and religious marriages;

8. *Affirms* the need for States to improve gender disaggregated data collection, research and dissemination of evidence-based and good practices relating to the prevention and elimination of child, early and forced marriage, as well as the use of quantitative and qualitative data on harmful practices, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location, socioeconomic status, education level and other key factors, and to strengthen monitoring and impact assessment of existing policies and programmes as a means of strengthening them, ensuring their effectiveness and implementation, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda;

9. *Calls upon* States to promote the meaningful participation and active consultation of children and young people in all issues affecting them, and to create awareness about their rights, including the negative impact of child, early and forced marriage, through safe spaces, forums and support networks that provide girls and boys with information, life skills training and the opportunities to be empowered and become agents of change within their communities;

10. *Urges* States to promote awareness-raising and to engage in dialogue within communities on the health implications of child, early and forced marriage, and to improve equal access to health-care facilities and sexual and reproductive health information, education and services, including modern forms of contraception;

11. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect the rights of women and girls to education through enhanced emphasis on quality education, including human rights education and training, and catch-up and literacy education for those who have not received formal education, including in remote areas, while recognizing that education is one of the most effective ways to prevent and end child, early and forced marriage and to help already married women and men, girls and boys to make more informed choices about their lives;

12. *Urges* Governments to promote and protect the human rights of all women and girls, including their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, and to adopt and accelerate the implementation of laws, policies and programmes that protect and enable the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

13. *Calls upon* States, with the support of humanitarian partners, and in full collaboration with concerned communities and other stakeholders, to strengthen monitoring and interventions to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings and fragile situations, including by integrating and harmonizing such interventions

into efforts focused on conflict prevention, protection of civilians, and access to information and services;

14. *Urges* States to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage by improving safety of girls at and on the way to and from school, including by establishing a safe and violence-free environment by improving infrastructure, such as transportation, and providing separate and adequate sanitation facilities, improved lighting, playgrounds and safe environments, and adopting policies to prohibit, prevent and address violence against children, especially girls, including sexual harassment and bullying and other forms of violence, through measures such as conducting violence prevention activities in schools and communities and establishing and enforcing penalties for violence against girls;

15. *Calls upon* States and encourages other stakeholders to address social norms, gender stereotypes and harmful practices that contribute to the acceptance and continuation of the practice of child, early and forced marriage, including by raising awareness of its harm to the victims and the cost to society at large and by providing opportunities for discussion among others, within communities, including with the involvement of unmarried girls and already married girls, adolescents and women, religious, tribal and community leaders, men and boys, and families on the benefits of delaying marriage and ensuring that girls receive education;

16. *Calls upon* States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of women and girls is ensured by, inter alia, cooperating, supporting and participating in efforts for the eradication of poverty, and reaffirms that investment in women and girls and the respect, protection and fulfilment of their rights are among the most effective ways to end the harmful practice of child, early and forced marriage;

17. *Urges* Governments, with the collaboration of relevant stakeholders, to tackle poverty and lack of economic opportunities for women and girls as drivers of child, early and forced marriage, including by ensuring women and girls inheritance and property rights, equal access to social protection, including direct financial support and microcredit for girls, families and guardians to encourage girls to continue their education; to develop livelihood opportunities and life skills education; and to promote women's equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as equal political participation and rights to inherit, own and control land and productive resources;

18. *Also urges* Governments to take measures to support girls and women who have been subjected to child, early and forced marriage, and calls upon States and all relevant actors to strengthen, inter alia, the development, enactment, implementation and monitoring of relevant legislation and protection mechanisms, such as safe shelters, counselling and other support services, as well as empowerment programmes focusing on, inter alia, education, health, livelihood, autonomy and decision-making;

19. *Welcomes* the inclusion of a target on eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, in the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, recognizes child, early and forced marriage as a barrier to development and to the full realization of women's and girls' human rights, and also recognizes the need to give due consideration to the inclusion of the target in the post-2015 development agenda in order to help to ensure progress towards the elimination of child, early and forced marriage;

20. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and other relevant actors and human rights mechanisms to continue to collaborate with and support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies at the national, regional and international levels to prevent and

eliminate child, early and forced marriage, and to support already married girls, adolescents and women;

21. *Encourages* States and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that child, early and forced marriage is given due attention in the work of the Human Rights Council, including relevant Council processes, debates and mechanisms, including the universal periodic review;

22. *Invites* relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council and relevant treaty bodies to give due consideration to the issue of child, early and forced marriage within their respective mandates;

23. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize an expert workshop before the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council to review and discuss the impact of existing strategies and initiatives to address child, early and forced marriage and to make recommendations for further action by States and the international community towards the full implementation of human rights obligations in this regard;

24. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the deliberations held during the workshop and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session;

25. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage at its thirty-fifth session.

42nd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/9

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/9. Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its decision 2/112 of 27 November 2006 and its resolutions 6/28 of 14 December 2007, 7/7 of 27 March 2008, 10/15 of 26 March 2009, 13/26 of 26 March 2010, 19/19 of 23 March 2012 and 25/7 of 27 March 2014, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2003/68 of 25 April 2003, 2004/87 of 21 April 2004 and 2005/80 of 21 April 2005, recalling General Assembly resolutions 57/219 of 18 December 2002, 58/187 of 22 December 2003, 59/191 of 20 December 2004, 60/158 of 16 December 2005, 61/171 of 19 December 2006, 62/159 of 18 December 2007, 63/185 of 18 December 2008, 64/168 of 18 December 2009, 65/221 of 21 December 2010, 66/171 of 19 December 2011 and 68/178 of 18 December 2013, and welcoming the efforts of all relevant stakeholders to implement them,

1. *Calls upon* States to ensure that any measure taken to counter terrorism complies with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

2. *Expresses serious concern* at the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as of refugee and international humanitarian law, in the context of countering terrorism;

3. *Reaffirms* its strong and unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods, practices and financing of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renews its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, and in that regard calls upon States and other relevant actors, including regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to continue to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars, which reaffirm, inter alia, respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as being the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism;

Please recycle

4. *Stresses* the responsibility of States to protect persons in their territory against such acts, in full compliance with their international law obligations and in particular with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism is an essential component of the work and strategies of the United Nations for supporting Member States in the context of the fight against terrorism;

6. *Deeply deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and stresses the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance;

7. *Urges* States, while countering terrorism, to respect and protect all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, bearing in mind that certain counter-terrorism measures may have an impact on the enjoyment of those rights;

8. *Reaffirms* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group;

9. *Urges* States to ensure that measures taken to counter terrorism are not discriminatory, and not to resort to profiling based on stereotypes founded on ethnic, racial or religious grounds or any other ground of discrimination prohibited by international law;

10. *Recognizes* the work carried out by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

11. *Acknowledges* that the active participation of civil society can reinforce ongoing governmental efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

12. *Calls upon* States to ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security are in compliance with their obligations under international law, in particular under international human rights law, and do not hinder the work and safety of individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in promoting and defending human rights;

13. *Urges* States to ensure that gender equality and non-discrimination are taken into account when shaping, reviewing and implementing all counter-terrorism measures;

14. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism, to ensure that any person who alleges that his or her human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated has access to an effective remedy and that victims of human rights violations receive adequate, effective and prompt reparations, which should include, as appropriate, restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-recurrence;

15. *Also calls upon* States, while countering terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law, and urges them to take measures to ensure that interference with the right to privacy is regulated by law, which must be publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory, and that such interference is not arbitrary or unlawful, bearing in mind what is reasonable to the pursuance of legitimate aims;

16. *Urges* States to ensure that any measure taken or means employed to counter terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, complies with their obligations

under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

17. *Also urges* States to undertake prompt, independent and impartial fact-finding inquiries whenever there are plausible indications of breaches of their obligations under international human rights law as a result of any measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism, and to ensure accountability for those responsible for violations that amount to crimes under national or international law;

18. *Notes with concern* measures that can undermine human rights and the rule of law, such as the detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism in the absence of a legal basis for detention and due process guarantees, the unlawful deprivation of the right to life, and other fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of assembly and association, the deprivation of liberty that amounts to placing a detained person outside the protection of the law, the trial of suspects without fundamental judicial guarantees, the illegal deprivation of liberty and transfer of individuals suspected of terrorist activities, the return of suspects to countries without individual assessment of the risk of there being substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of subjection to torture, and limitations to effective scrutiny of counter-terrorism measures;

19. *Stresses* that all measures used in the fight against terrorism, including the profiling of individuals and the use of diplomatic assurances, memorandums of understanding and other transfer agreements or arrangements, must be in compliance with the obligations of States under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

20. *Urges* States, while countering terrorism, to respect the rights to be equal before the courts and tribunals and to a fair trial, as provided for by international law, including international human rights law, such as article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, as applicable, international humanitarian law and refugee law;

21. *Also urges* States to take measures to ensure that counter-terrorism laws and implementing measures are consistent with and are applied in a manner that fully respects the rights compliant with articles 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and further codified in articles 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular to ensure respect of the principle of certainty of the law by clear and precise provisions;

22. *Reiterates its concern* with regard to measures that can undermine human rights and the rule of law, and urges all States to take all necessary steps to ensure that persons deprived of their liberty, regardless of the place of arrest or detention, enjoy the guarantees to which they are entitled under international law, including review of their detention and other fundamental judicial guarantees;

23. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;[1]

24. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;[2]

[1] A/HRC/29/51.
[2] A/HRC/28/28.

25. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in accordance with his mandate, to continue to gather, request, receive and exchange information on alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, and to report regularly to the Human Rights Council;

26. *Requests* all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to urgent appeals and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries;

27. *Encourages* United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

28. *Requests* the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur to contribute further, appropriately, to the ongoing discussion regarding the efforts of States Members of the United Nations to put in place adequate human rights guarantees to ensure fair and clear procedures, in particular with regard to placing individuals and entities on, and removing them from, terrorism-related sanctions lists;

29. *Recalls* that the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/171, recognized the need to continue ensuring that fair and clear procedures under the United Nations terrorism-related sanctions regime are strengthened in order to enhance their efficiency and transparency, and welcomed and encouraged the ongoing efforts of the Security Council in support of those objectives, including by supporting the enhanced role of the office of the ombudsperson and continuing to review all the names of individuals and entities in the regime, while emphasizing the importance of sanctions in countering terrorism;

30. *Stresses* the importance that relevant United Nations bodies and entities and international, regional and subregional organizations, in particular those that are participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, that provide technical assistance relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism to consenting States, include, as appropriate and where consistent with their mandates, respect of international human rights law and, as applicable, international humanitarian law and refugee law, as well as the rule of law, as an important element of the technical assistance that they offer to States in the area of counter-terrorism, including by drawing on the advice of, and otherwise ensuring ongoing dialogue with, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council within their mandates and the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant stakeholders;

31. *Requests* the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur to present their reports, bearing in mind the content of the present resolution, to the Human Rights Council under agenda item 3, in conformity with its annual programme of work.

43rd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/10

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2015

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/10. Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, other international human rights law instruments and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 and decision 5/101 of 18 June 2007, 16/21 of 25 March 2011 and 26/16 of 26 June 2014,

Recalling in particular that the Human Rights Council has the mandate to, inter alia, serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights,

Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility under international law to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life and security of person, and that such responsibility may include, as appropriate, enacting and enforcing relevant national legislation,

Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

Alarmed that hundreds of thousands of human beings of all ages around the world, including women and children, continue to have their human rights, in particular their right to life and security of person, negatively affected by the misuse, intentional or unintentional, of firearms, and that a significant number of such killings of women have occurred as a result of inter-partner violence,

Acknowledging that an effective national regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms may enhance the protection of the right to life and security of person and thus contribute positively to reducing the number of victims of the misuse of firearms,

Please recycle

Acknowledging also the efforts made by different States at various levels, including at the regional and subregional levels, to ensure that the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms in their respective societies are effectively regulated,

1. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the fact that hundreds of thousands of human beings of all ages around the world, including women and children, have lost their lives or suffered injuries and psychological harm by the misuse of firearms by civilians, thus having their human rights, in particular their right to life and security of person, negatively affected;

2. *Calls once more upon* all States to do their utmost to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, consistent with international human rights law and their constitutional frameworks, in order to ensure that the civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms are effectively regulated with the aim of enhancing the protection of human rights, in particular the right to life and security of person, of all;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session a report on the different ways in which civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms have been effectively regulated, with a view to assessing the contribution of such regulation to the protection of human rights, in particular the right to life and security of person, and to identify best practices that may guide States to further develop relevant national regulation if they so deem it necessary;

4. *Invites* all relevant special procedures, commissions of inquiry and human rights treaty bodies to continue to bear in mind the present resolution within the framework of their respective mandates.

43rd meeting
2 July 2015

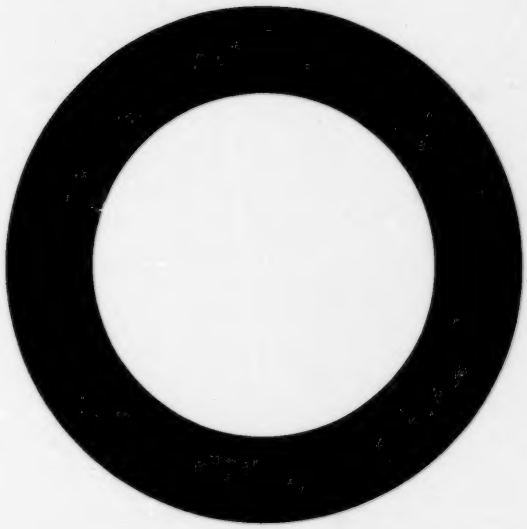
[Adopted by a recorded vote of 41 to 0, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Abstaining:

France, Japan, Republic of Korea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America



United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/11

General Assembly

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22 July 2015

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Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/11. The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, including Council resolutions 19/20 of 23 March 2012 on the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights, 21/13 of 27 September 2012 on a panel discussion on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, and 23/9 of 13 June 2013,

Recalling also that the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to which 140 States are signatories and 175 States are parties, has been the most comprehensive and universal instrument on corruption since its entry into force on 14 December 2005, of which the purposes are outlined in its article 1,

Noting with interest the outcomes of the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held, respectively, in Doha in 2009, in Marrakech, Morocco, in 2011, and in Panama City in 2013, and looking forward to the sixth session of the Conference, to be held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, in 2015,

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Acknowledging that good governance has a central role in the promotion and protection of human rights and in the prevention of and the fight against corruption at all levels,

Deeply concerned about the increasing negative impact of widespread corruption on the enjoyment of all human rights, including by reducing the resources available for all sectors in development, thereby hampering the realization of all human rights,

Please recycle

Emphasizing that human rights education and awareness-raising campaigns and other measures are important enablers for the prevention of and the fight against corruption,

Recalling that transparency, access to information, accountability, non-discrimination and meaningful participation are an integral part of sustainable and comprehensive anti-corruption measures,

Welcoming the commitment made by all States in the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] to make the fight against corruption a priority at all levels,

Welcoming also the engagement of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption through appropriate measures, such as the development of national action plans to strengthen implementation of the Convention at the domestic level and through the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, aimed at identifying gaps and assisting countries in meeting the objectives of the Convention,

Welcoming further the efforts made to address corruption in the ongoing negotiations of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular the proposed target on substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms,

Welcoming the joint statement on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights made on behalf of 134 States Members of the United Nations at the twentieth session of the Human Rights Council,

Welcoming also the holding by the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-second session, of a panel discussion on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights;[2]

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and calls upon on States parties to the Convention to implement it;

3. *Underlines* the necessity to step up cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels to fight corruption in all its forms as a means of contributing positively to the promotion and protection of human rights;

4. *Stresses* that preventive measures are one of the most effective means of countering corruption and of avoiding its negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, calls for the strengthening of prevention measures at all levels, and underlines that one key aspect of preventive measures is to address the needs of groups in vulnerable situations who may be the first victims of corruption;

5. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of corruption on human rights and sustainable development can be combated through anti-corruption education, and notes with appreciation the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed by relevant institutions, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Anti-Corruption Academy;

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[1] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[2] A/HRC/28/73.

6. *Encourages* consideration of the need for cooperation between national anti-corruption authorities and national human rights institutions, where they exist, through the exchange of information, where appropriate, and the development of joint strategies and action plans to fight corruption and its negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights;

7. *Invites* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the secretariat of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to exchange views to deepen the understanding of the nexus between corruption and human rights;

8. *Encourages* the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council to consider, within their existing mandates, the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a compilation of best practices of efforts to counter the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of all human rights developed by States, national human rights institutions, national anti-corruption authorities, civil society and academia, with a view to submitting it the Council at its thirty-second session.

43rd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/12

General Assembly

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22 July 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/12. Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto, and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization,

Recalling also previous resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular Assembly resolution 69/187 of 18 December 2014, adopted by consensus, and of the Human Rights Council on the protection of the human rights of migrants, and the work of various special mechanisms of the Council that have reported on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, Commission on Population and Development resolution 2013/1 of 26 April 2013, entitled "New trends in migration: demographic aspects," and the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, adopted on 3 October 2013,

GE.15-12354(E)

Please recycle

Taking into account the attention paid by the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin and their enjoyment of human rights, including in its general comment No. 6 (2005), as well as the general discussion of the Committee in 2012 on the rights of all children in the context of international migration,

Expressing serious concern about the situation of vulnerability and risk faced by migrants in transit and destination, in particular children, including adolescents, who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, who are forced to flee or decide to leave their homelands owing to multiple causes, and calling upon States of origin, transit and destination to work together to find effective and sustainable solutions within a framework of solidarity and regional and international cooperation,

Concerned by the fact that migrant children and adolescents who find themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents may be exposed to serious human rights violations and abuses that can threaten their physical, emotional and psychological well-being, and may also be exposed to crimes and human rights abuses committed by transnational criminal organizations or gangs, including crimes such as theft, kidnapping, extortion, physical abuse, sale of persons and trafficking in persons, including forced labour, and sexual abuse and exploitation,

Mindful of the fact that, in the fulfilment of their obligations to promote, protect and respect human rights, States of origin, transit and destination can benefit from schemes of international cooperation,

1. *Calls upon* countries of origin, transit and destination to facilitate family reunification, as appropriate, as an important objective in order to promote the welfare and the best interests of migrant children, including adolescents, as applicable under national law, due process and the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and to comply with the consular notification and access obligations set forth in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations so that States may provide child-friendly consular assistance, as appropriate, including legal assistance;

2. *Encourages* States to continue to take into account the principle of the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, and to promote, protect and respect their human rights, bearing in mind their needs in the process of return to their countries of origin;

3. *Encourages* States of origin, transit and destination to continue to seek greater cooperation and technical assistance with all relevant stakeholders in different areas in order to identify jointly alternatives to reduce, mitigate and eliminate the causes and structural factors that lead to irregular migration so as to prevent minors from feeling compelled to migrate from their communities, while taking into account the need to promote capacity-building activities;

4. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to develop a research-based study on the global issue of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights, in which it identifies areas, reasons and cases where this issue arises in the world, and the ways in which human rights are threatened and violated, and makes recommendations for the protection of the human rights of members of this population, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session for its consideration;

5. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their immigration policies are consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, and to promote the enjoyment of human rights by all migrants without discrimination, including by taking steps to increase cooperation and coordination at all levels to detect and suppress the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, in accordance with international law;

6. *Requests* the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, within their mandates, to continue to give due consideration to the situation of unaccompanied migrant children, including adolescents, and the impact of this issue on the full enjoyment of their human rights, and to continue to report thereon;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

43rd meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/29/13

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 July 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-ninth session
Agenda item 2

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 2 July 2015

29/13. Mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve human rights, accountability, reconciliation and capacity in South Sudan

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and relevant human rights treaties,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, as well as Council resolutions 18/17 of 29 September 2011, 21/28 of 28 September 2012, 23/24 of 14 June 2013 and 26/31 of 27 June 2014 on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights, and President's statement PRST 25/2 of 28 March 2014,

Taking note of all relevant decisions and communiqués of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development,

Taking note also of Security Council resolutions 2206 (2015) of 3 March 2015 and 2223 (2015) of 28 May 2015,

Deeply concerned by the allegations of human rights violations and abuses in the report of the Secretary General on South Sudan,[1] the reports of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan dated 21 February 2014, 8 May 2014, 19 December 2014, and 9 January 2015, and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[2]

Noting with deep concern the prevailing situation on the ground marked by continued fighting and attacks against civilians, access restrictions and other impediments to humanitarian assistance, acute food insecurity and the dire humanitarian crisis, producing large populations of internally displaced persons within South Sudan and refugees outside the country,

[1] S/2015/296.
[2] A/HRC/28/49.

Please recycle

Strongly condemning all ceasefire violations committed by the parties, as reported by the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as well as the attacks and other egregious acts of violence and abuses of human rights against civilians, including during the fighting in Upper Nile and Unity States in April and May 2015,

Condemning in the strongest terms the attacks and other acts of violence and harassment targeting humanitarian agencies and their personnel and assets, while commending humanitarian agencies for their continued assistance to the affected populations, and urging all actors concerned to cooperate fully with humanitarian agencies,

Deeply concerned at the situation of human rights in South Sudan and at reports of atrocities committed since the outbreak of violence on 15 December 2013, exacerbated by the recent upsurge in violent clashes, including the targeted killing of civilians and mass displacements, and allegations of unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, widespread incidents of arbitrary arrest and detention, and sexual violence,

Noting with grave concern the conclusions of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in its report of 8 May 2014 regarding violations and abuses of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law and serious crimes,

Deeply concerned at the serious reports of violence against children, including rape and other sexual violence, and brutal killing, including the slitting of throats, and burning and allowing children to bleed to death,

Expressing particular concern at the reduction of democratic space in South Sudan, including through the heightened restrictions on the exercise of the human rights to the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association and limitations on the operation of civil society and the media,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 will only be dismantled through a dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action and support to build women's engagement at all levels of decision-making,

Welcoming the mediation efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and its Plus mechanism, and the contribution of the African Union, encouraging the renewed regional and international efforts to implement swiftly a comprehensive solution to end the crisis in South Sudan, and urging all parties to engage meaningfully in the peace process to bring about a political resolution to the crisis and an end to the violence,

Noting the dialogue and agreement on the reunification of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement of 21 January 2015, commending the role played by Chama Cha Mapinduzi of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front of Ethiopia and the African National Congress of South Africa in fostering dialogue and understanding among the leaders of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, and noting also the recent reinstatement of dismissed political leaders of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to their previous positions,

Recognizing the critical work of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan,

Mindful of the immense challenges facing the people in South Sudan owing to its acute food and water crises, slow progress in its infrastructure and lack of services, including education and health care, all exacerbated by this man-made crisis, while

encouraging the international community to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of South Sudan in this regard,

Expressing concern that the situation in South Sudan continues to be characterized by impunity,

Welcoming the establishment and work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan and stressing the importance of thorough and genuine investigations into all human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law, with a view to bringing perpetrators to justice,

Underlining the role that domestic, regional and international accountability mechanisms can play in assisting South Sudan to ensure accountability,

Taking note of the conclusions on children and armed conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 8 May 2015, welcoming the accession of South Sudan to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and welcoming also the steps taken to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights on the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and calling for their swift implementation,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan, including those involving alleged targeted killings, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, the recruitment and use of children, arbitrary arrests and detention, alleged torture, arbitrary denial of humanitarian access, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals and United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations condemns the harassment and violence directed at civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and emphasizes that those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law must be held accountable;

2. *Demands* that all actors put a halt to all human rights violations and abuses and all violations of international humanitarian law, and strongly calls upon the Government of South Sudan to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially for women and children;

3. *Stresses* the importance of accountability, reconciliation and healing as prominent elements of a transitional justice mechanism, and also stresses that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes should be held accountable and brought to justice;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to investigate and report on atrocities, including human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, and to hold those responsible to account, while affording fair-trial protections and supporting victims;

5. *Welcomes* the communiqué of 13 June 2015 by the African Union Peace and Security Commission, and its plans to consider the report of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan at a meeting in July 2015, anticipates with interest the findings and recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, and encourages the public release of its final report as soon as possible;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting mechanisms, including by South Sudan, for their

usefulness in laying the groundwork for justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing among members of all South Sudanese communities;

7. *Notes* the continued positive engagement of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and its Plus mechanism, and welcomes the appointment of the former President of Mali, Alpha Oumar Konaré, as the African Union High Representative for South Sudan, to bring about peace and stability in South Sudan;

8. *Urges* all parties to respect and implement the agreements mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and to commit to inclusive dialogue, reconciliation and peacebuilding; notes with concern that, since the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in January 2014, breaches have continued from both sides of the conflict; calls for the Agreement to be respected and for all fighting to cease; and urges the parties to reach a peace agreement to end the conflict;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the support of neighbouring countries to refugees, and calls upon the international community to help neighbouring countries hosting refugees, especially women, children and persons with disabilities;

10. *Urges* the Government of South Sudan to take immediate steps to protect the human rights to freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association by, among other things, ensuring that civil society organizations and the media can operate freely and without discrimination, in accordance with international human rights obligations;

11. *Strongly urges* all parties to end and prevent violations committed against children, and calls upon the armed forces of all parties to end immediately all forced or unlawful recruitment of children and to release all children that have been recruited to date;

12. *Recognizes* the important role that women play in building peace, calls for the protection and promotion of the rights of women, their empowerment and participation in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict processes, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and the need to honour commitments made by all parties and to take action to tackle sexual violence, and in this regard calls upon South Sudan to meet the commitments made in the joint communiqué on sexual violence signed with the United Nations on 11 October 2014;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of an objective assessment of the situation of human rights in South Sudan;

14. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

(*a*) Urgently to undertake a mission to engage with the Government of South Sudan, to monitor and report on the situation of human rights, and to undertake a comprehensive assessment of allegations of violations and abuses of human rights with a view to ensuring accountability and complementarity with the African Union Commission of Inquiry;

(*b*) To make recommendations for technical assistance and capacity-building and ways to improve the situation of human rights in the country with a view to providing support to the country in fulfilling its human rights obligations;

(*c*) To recommend on the basis of the above-mentioned assessments and the benchmarks outlined in paragraph 15 below the follow-up action that would be appropriate for the Human Rights Council to consider, including the possibility of a mechanism, as appropriate;

(*d*) To engage with the Government of South Sudan and other relevant stakeholders to incorporate a gender perspective, and to consider a full range of

information, including from relevant human rights mechanisms, in particular the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and civil society entities in the fulfilment of the present mandate with a view to help the country to fulfil its human rights obligations;

(*e*) To support domestic, regional and international efforts towards accountability, reconciliation and other transitional justice measures, including through recommendations concerning appropriate technical assistance, while taking into consideration the findings and recommendations made by the African Union Commission of Inquiry in its report;

15. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, in carrying out the above mandate, to assess the effectiveness of steps taken by the Government of South Sudan to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses, which could include work to establish appropriate criminal justice mechanisms; to decrease and prevent violence against children and the recruitment of child soldiers; to investigate, arrest and prosecute perpetrators of any human rights violations and abuses, and of rape and sexual violence, including those in armed groups and the military; to investigate, arrest and prosecute perpetrators of targeted killings; to increase democratic space, especially for the media and civil society; and to prevent arbitrary detention;

16. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to cooperate fully with the Office of the High Commissioner in the implementation of the present resolution, including by facilitating visits and access to the country and by providing relevant information;

17. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant special procedures mandate holders to provide, in consultation with the Government of South Sudan, advice and technical assistance on implementing the above-mentioned steps;

18. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to cooperate constructively with the United Nations, including the United Nations Mission in South Sudan;

19. *Requests* the High Commissioner to present a preliminary oral report to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session, and to present a full report in an interactive dialogue, including on the issue of sexual violence, to the Council at is thirty-first session;

20. *Requests* that the Office of the High Commissioner be provided with all necessary and appropriate resources to fulfil the present mandate;

21. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

44th meeting
2 July 2015

[Adopted without a vote.]